alea, Cleodora, Tiedemannia, and *Pneumodermon.* In all, with the exception of *Pneumodermon,* the development of which has been described by Müller (Monatsbericht der Kön. Akad. der Wiss. zu Berlin, October 1852), and by Kölliker and Gegenbaur (Zeitschrift für Zoologie, Bd. iv.), an oval embryo is formed, furnished with membranous ciliated lobes (*velum*) and a shell (even in *Firola*). In the Pteropoda this *velum* is persistent, and becomes transformed into the finlike lateral appendages of these animals. In the Heteropoda, on the contrary, it gradually disappears as the animal acquires its characteristic form. The velum of the Heteropoda and Pteropoda corresponds exactly with that of the Gasteropoda, from which it follows that the lateral lobes or fins of the Pteropoda, which are only an ulterior metamorphosis of the velum, cannot be compared with the foot of the Gasteropoda, as was Cuvier's opinion.

2. Lastly, the author has ascertained that in many Mollusca the generative organs contain both eggs and spermatozoa. The excretory canal of these organs is not double, or furnished with two semi-canals, as was supposed by Meckel, but contains at once eggs and spermatozoa: this was shown by H. Müller of Wurzburg to be the case in *Phyllirhoë.*—*Comptes Rendus,* Sept. 26, 1853, p. 493.

TEETH OF TESTACELLUS AND GLANDINA.

M. Moquin-Tandon, in the 'Journal de Conchyliologie' (ii. 125), describes the teeth of *Testacellus,* and among other particulars states that the animal has no horny jaws, a retractile proboscis, and is carnivorous.

M. Morelet (in vol. iii. pp. 27 & 257) and M. Raymond (in vol. iv. p. 14 of the same Journal) describe the animal of two species of *Glandina* from America and Africa as having nearly similar teeth, a retractile proboscis without a horny jaw, and the same carnivorous appetite. The latter author considers *Testacellus* as "a *Glandina* with a rudimentary shell." Dr. Wyman described and figured the teeth of *Glandina* in the 'Boston Journal of Natural History,' showing them to be of a conical form.

I intended, in my paper on the Teeth of Pulmonata in the last Number, to have observed, that the illustrations of that paper were kindly drawn by Mr. S. P. Woodward from the well-mounted specimens of Messrs. Cocken and Wilton. The examination of the large series of mounted specimens belonging to these gentlemen and other microscopists, has been very useful to me in these researches, as showing the uniformity and permanence of the characters afforded by the teeth, and sometimes of drawing my attention to peculiarities of form, and inducing me to examine the teeth of the animal they were said to be taken from.—John Edward Gray.

On the Structure of the Retina in Man. By Profs. Kölliker and H. Müller.

The retina is composed of different layers—viz. 1. the layer of cylinders and cones; 2. that of nucleiform bodies; 3. the layer of